

ANDREW JOHNSON

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Remarkable Speeches by Secretaries Stanton, Welles, and McCulloch.

BRIEF ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Harlan and Attorney-General Speed Define Their Positions.

COMING ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH

Great Importance Attached to Them.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The President and the various members of his Cabinet were serenaded to-night by the National Union Club, attended by a very large concourse of citizens, numbering several thousands. The President was the first to be complimented in this way. In acknowledgment of it he came out in front of the Executive Mansion, and standing on the coping of the balustrade, he delivered a very brief speech. His appearance was the signal for enthusiastic greetings. His words were as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. Fellow Citizens.—In appearing before you this evening it is simply for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks, my sincere thanks, for this demonstration, and for the approbation which you have manifested on this occasion and on many occasions before. Such approbation is peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to me under existing circumstances. All that will be necessary is to persist in the support and maintenance of correct principles, and the day is not distant when the American people will satisfy you that I have not been deceived in my choice. I repeat my thanks for your approbation of my conduct as a public man and a public servant. The President then retired amid hearty applause.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY WELLES. I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment, which I suppose is to the Administration and its policy, which we one and all approve. (Cheers.) You need not expect any remarks from me, for I do not intend to make any. You are, one and all, I suppose, for the Union, and for the establishment of the rights of the States. (Cheers.) These are my views. (Cheers.)

The Secretary of War was next called upon, and he delivered a "Rally Round the Flag," "When Johnnies come Marching Home," and other airs. Secretary Stanton replied as follows:—

SPEECH OF SECRETARY STANTON. Gentlemen.—On the afternoon of Thursday, the seventh of this month, I received a note from the Secretary of the National Union Club, asking me to deliver a speech at their meeting. I had no doubt that the General Government could not extend the elective franchise, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property; that the right to labor and to own property is the just return of their labor and of observing, further, that the country is in need of labor, and that the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection.

In connection with this subject the President further remarks, "slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of this monopoly free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing the various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant and unproductive."

"The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberance and fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any portion of our country, and the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North or from the most cultivated nations of Europe."

These views of the President in relation to the freedmen received and continue to receive my hearty concurrence. They have guided the action of the War Department, and were substantially advocated in its annual report. In what I believed an honest desire to conform to them, a bill was passed by Congress regulating the Freedmen's Bureau, but the provisions of the bill did not meet the President's approval, because he believed the powers conferred upon him and upon the agents to be approved by him to be illegal and unconstitutional. Concurring in the objects of the bill, and regarding the power as temporary and salutary in his hands, I advised its approval, but having been returned to Congress with the President's objections, and having failed to receive the needed support, it is no longer a living measure, nor the subject of debate or difference of opinion. Another Congressional measure, called the Civil Rights bill, has been the subject of conflict. That bill, now a law, has for its object the security of civil rights in the insurrectionary States.

As well observed by the President in his annual message that "peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country (the Southern States) is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony." It is possible to interfere with such emigration, one of the chief objections to military rule, and by some it is thought that the influence of class legislation in favor of the slaveholding monopoly, heretofore existing in the Southern States, would be removed, and that the peaceful emigration into those States, and would exclude the laboring population of the North from that soil of exuberant fertility and friendly climate, that productive region embracing the eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico, and that hence civil rights in those States should be vigilantly protected by Federal laws and Federal tribunals. Although the measures enacted by Congress for this purpose failed to receive the Executive sanction, yet having been approved by a two-thirds vote in each House, they have now passed to the statute-book, and cease to be the subject of debate.

Another measure, or series of measures, of prime importance, now pending before Congress, merits a brief notice, namely, the plan of restoration, or reconstruction, as it is sometimes called. To the plan reported by the Joint Committee I have not been able to give my assent. It contemplates an amendment to the proposed article being in these terms:— "Section 8. Until the Fourth day of July, in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the insurrection, giving aid and comfort shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States."

It is urged by the advocates of this plan that this other section is the vital one, without which the other provisions are of no value. It is, in fact, no doubt, commendable to the feelings of many, as a wise and just provision; but I am unable so to regard it, because, for four years, it binds Congress to exclude from voting for Representatives and for electors for President and Vice-President all persons who voluntarily adhered to the insurrection, giving it aid and comfort. No matter what may be the condition of the country, nor what proofs of present and future loyalty may be shown by the insurrectionary class, they are to be excluded for four years against a large class of persons.

Change of circumstances and condition often works rapid change in political sentiments, and the Federal Constitution, the third section of which is now at work there, stimulating on one side to loyalty, and, on the other, tending to continued hostile feelings. In my judgment every proper incentive to union should be fostered and cherished, and for Congress to limit its own power by a Constitutional amendment for the period of four years, might be deplorable in its result.

Of industry and commerce, the post offices re-established, the facilities of special intercourse, and of business. No one better than Mr. Johnson understood the solemn duty imposed upon the national Executive to maintain the national authority indicated at so great a sacrifice, and the obligation not to suffer the use of force so freely as a struggle and of so many battles and victories to slip away or turn to ashes. In many speeches to delegations from loyal States, in despatches to the provisional Governors acting under his authority, and in declarations made to the public for their information, there was no discussion of his purpose to secure the peace and tranquility of the country in just and sure foundations. These measures received the cordial support of every member of the Cabinet, and were approved by the sentiments declared in conventions in nearly all of the States.

One point of difference presented itself, namely, the basis of representation. By some it was thought that an expedient that the right of suffrage in the Rebel States should be secured in some form to the colored inhabitants of those States, either as a universal rule, or to those qualified by education or by actual service as soldiers, who ventured their lives for their Government. My own mind inclined to this view, but after a calm and full discussion my judgment yielded to the adverse arguments, resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure, and to the President's conviction that to prescribe the rule of suffrage was not within the legitimate scope of his power.

The plan of organization embodied in the proclamation to the people of North Carolina, and the instructions to the Provisional Governor of that State, established the system and principles prescribed by the President for the exercise of civil authority in the place of universal military rule in the insurrectionary States. In this plan, two things presented by the proclamation and the President's instructions are worthy of special notice:—

First, That the exercise of the organizing power is specifically and absolutely restricted to the people "who are loyal to the United States, and no others." This is in accordance with the various orders expressed by the President from the commencement of the Rebellion and under the most impressive circumstances.

Secondly, The choice of delegates was not only limited to loyal people, and no others, but constitutional guarantees were required in respect to the emancipation of slaves and the re-education of the Rebel debt.

A sound reason for such guarantees in respect to slavery is stated by the President in his message, namely, the necessity of "the evidence of loyalty in the future conduct of the States." These views, expressed by the President in his message, received and continue to receive my cordial acquiescence and support. Who are loyal people? is a question that ought not to be difficult of decision.

After a full explanation of the steps taken by him to restore the constitutional relations of the States, the President, in his annual message, proceeds to state with equal distinctness what he intended to be done, and to whom the authority and duty of doing it belongs, in the following words:—

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their place in the Union, and to elect members to the Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge each of you of the fitness of the candidates, returns, and qualifications of your own States."

Whoever doubts that the authority and duty of judging for itself of the elections and qualifications of its members belongs to each House of Congress, may have his doubt removed by the Federal Constitution, which declares, in the fifth section, that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." In this distinctly recognizing the constitutional right of each House of Congress to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, the President has conformed to the plain letter of the Constitution.

In being the function of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, the obligation is implied of making temporary regulations, and determining the question of membership. What testimony has been taken, or what evidence has been presented on the question to either branch of Congress, or what judgment will be given, is not known to me, nor have I the right of inquiry.

Besides the steps taken by the Executive to restore the constitutional relations of the States, his annual message called the attention of Congress to the necessity of insuring the security of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that while he had no doubt that the General Government could not extend the elective franchise, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property; that the right to labor and to own property is the just return of their labor and of observing, further, that the country is in need of labor, and that the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection.

In connection with this subject the President further remarks, "slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of this monopoly free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing the various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant and unproductive."

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Change of circumstances and condition often works rapid change in political sentiments, and the Federal Constitution, the third section of which is now at work there, stimulating on one side to loyalty, and, on the other, tending to continued hostile feelings. In my judgment every proper incentive to union should be fostered and cherished, and for Congress to limit its own power by a Constitutional amendment for the period of four years, might be deplorable in its result.

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To those who differ I accord the same honesty, and I believe, great wisdom, that I can claim for myself. As the proposed plan now stands, I am unable to perceive the necessity, justice, or wisdom of the measure; but having no place nor voice in the body before which the measure is to be introduced, I cannot express my opinion. Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared to those who had the right to know them, on the material questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, I trust that although I may not be able to do so, I am not in any way to be considered as having any beneficial influence on questions the right disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every patriotic man, and is deeply important to the peace and tranquility of the country.

Recognizing the co-ordinate branches of Government, legislative, judicial, and executive, and entertaining for each the respect which is due from every loyal citizen, they are entitled to and should receive the same consideration, and the support which is required by that Constitution, which, after unexampled conflict, has been upheld and sanctified by Divine favor, and through the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure.

The Secretary of the Treasury was next called on, and said:—

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN McCULLOCH. Fellow Citizens.—You are aware that I am not in the habit of making speeches, and I take it for granted, therefore, that in making this call upon you I intended only to pay me a passing compliment, and to give me an opportunity to utter a few remarks. I shall not disappoint any expectations that you may have. I am not, I think, so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issues which are now pending, although I do not intend to make any extended remarks, I shall not disappoint any expectations that you may have. I am not, I think, so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issues which are now pending, although I do not intend to make any extended remarks, I shall not disappoint any expectations that you may have.

I took occasion last fall among my old friends in Indiana to define my position, and since that time I have seen no occasion to change, much less to retract. I will say, therefore, as I suppose I may do so, that the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment, and although it has been violently assailed in some instances vindictive and unbecomingly abusive, it has not been approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box.

This is a fair statement of the platform of the Club which I have the honor to represent, and I am not, I think, so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issues which are now pending, although I do not intend to make any extended remarks, I shall not disappoint any expectations that you may have.

The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in a doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the Senate of the United States, he showed no faltering in his loyalty, and he has never since been in any way less than true to his duty. He has been back to Tennessee to fight treason and secession in their strongholds, and peril his life and the lives of his family. His policy is straightforward, intelligible, and practical. It is a better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of the Federal authority, while it trenches not upon the reserved and legitimate rights of the States—more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason, and vindicates the majesty of the law.—If such a policy can be presented, there is no condition would I who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) But until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson, and must adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it.

It is pretty good evidence, after all, gentlemen, of his correctness of policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long weary months, and after the President has said that they can agree upon a substitute. It was once said, I think, by John Randolph, that "of all thinkers the Constitution thinkers were the most to be deprecated."

If the old man could rise from his grave, what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man, at least, is a Constitution thinker? (Cheers and laughter.) But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of our patriot fathers of the republic, the glory of the United States and the admiration of the world.

My fellow-citizens, there is but one proposition that has been presented which stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North, and that is the proposition of restoring representation on voters. The fault is that it was not part of the Constitution to-day? Why is it not recalled with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? (Voices.) "The Copperheads." Other voices, "The Secessionists."

Mr. McCulloch.—Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson? (Shouts of "The fault of Congress," "Thad. Stevens," and counter cheers for Mr. Stevens.) If the course which the President was pursuing was objectionable, the charges made against it in the recess of Congress, and which happened it that there was no denunciation of it until the meeting of Congress? How happened it that these Jupiter Tonans of Congress were so silent as though they had been dumb? Those men who are so ready to denounce the ramparts of the Constitution and alarm the people of approaching danger, why did they not denounce that policy, and demand of a President convention of Congress? No such demand was made, and no such denunciation then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, I believe, and perhaps a response from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) But the people were silent. If not approving.

Fellow citizens, I have only this to say—I have hoped and hoped for the continuance of this great Union party, with which I have been ever identified. But if its leaders can present nothing better than the program of the committee, I can only express my regret that it will be broken up. I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration, and to peace.

If it should do this, it will still continue to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not, its days are numbered, and the epithet that will be written on its tomb will be: "It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor; but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory."

LETTERS FROM SECRETARY HARLAN AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED. The party next proceeded to the residence of Attorney-General Speed, but that gentleman, although he was present, did not make his appearance. Several persons said he was not at home, but that he was at the Club-room.

The band afterwards played before the residence of Secretary Harlan, but that gentleman also failed to appear. The Hon. Green Clay Smith, who was a prominent actor in the serenading demonstration, mounting the steps, said Secretary Harlan had written a letter to the Club, which could be read by the Club-room. This ended the proceedings attendant on the serenade.

The letter of Secretary Harlan is as follows:— SECRETARY HARLAN'S LETTER. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.—Sir:—Several days since I received a note signed by you, as President of the National Union Club, informing me of their intention to serenade the President, and his Cabinet officers on an evening which you then named, and a note from the Secretary of this organization announcing its postponement on account of the character of the weather. I have your opinion on political questions, and as Corresponding Secretary, I have the honor to be the serenade will be tendered this evening, at 8 o'clock.

After tendering to you and the Club my thanks for the compliment, including me in the number to be thus honored, I regret to be compelled to add that my official engagements render it impracticable for me to be present. This circumstance gives me less pain, as I am not conscious of having done anything which entitles me to the honor of such an occasion; and as the proposed "call" is intended, as the newspapers assert, to furnish the officials connected with the Executive Department of the Government an opportunity to announce their opinions on political subjects, I am inclined to think it a judicious course for me to suppose that my opinions are fully known to all who may consider them of sufficient consequence to merit a passing notice, as I have already pronounced them on the floor of the Senate and from the rostrum of the National Convention next preceding the commencement of my service as Secretary of the Interior, and have not at any time since, when occasions required it, failed to express my views with equal candor.

As my political affiliations in the past have not been doubtful, I do not intend that they shall be so in the future. I have been four times elected to a seat in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Iowa, as a representative of the Republican Union party, and as a member of that political organization I was appointed to the office I now hold. To betray the confidence thus reposed in me would be a manifestation of ingratitude so glaringly dishonorable that I can assure no intelligent member of your organization suspects it. Nor can it be expected that I will do or say anything which would, in my opinion, tend to divide, weaken, or demoralize the great Union organization which I have the honor to represent. My duty has been fully accomplished, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior. To Hon. A. W. Randall, President of National Union Club.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED'S LETTER. The following is Attorney-General Speed's letter:— ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.—Dr. Ferguson, Corresponding Secretary National Union Club.—Sir:—Late received your note, and in reply to inform you that I would be serenaded this evening, at 8 o'clock. As you have seen fit to notify me of this intended compliment, I presume that an address will be expected. It is right that I should say before the serenading party that I have no objection to engagements will not permit me to prepare a fitting address, and I most respectfully state that I must be excused from speaking on the occasion. Your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED. SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general course of instruction in the Department of Science, the course of instruction in knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical.

THE VIRGIN Gold Mining Company of Colorado. 1250 Original Interests, \$100 Each, of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL. The property of the Company consists of twelve leagues in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers receive their shares in full, and have the right to purchase stock of the Company. Each "original interest," \$100, gives a stockholder the right to receive one share of stock in all the corporations organized on these premises.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, 8 W. corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1866. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 28th, 1866, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Chestnut street, from Twenty-second to a newly-laid street, to be of brick, with an inside diameter of three feet. There shall be one manhole every two hundred feet, to be located as shown on the plan attached to these proposals. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take this sewer to the street, and shall be responsible for the sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each linear foot of front on each side of the street, exclusive of legal deductions, at so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA Chamber of Commerce, to serve for the ensuing year:— PRESIDENT, JOSEPH S. PEROT, MERCHANT. VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES H. CATTRELL, MERCHANT. SECRETARIES, ALVA H. CUMMINGS, MERCHANT; HOWARD HENNING, MERCHANT; CHARLES KNIGHT, MERCHANT; RICHARD B. WELLES, MERCHANT; NATHAN BROOKE, MERCHANT; JOHN H. SCHAEFER, MERCHANT. TREASURER, SAMUEL L. WARD, MERCHANT. Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 100 N. 2d St., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., daily, from May 11 to 18, 1866. Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. S. J. M. 5112m

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.—The ladies of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the city of Philadelphia, have decided to hold a Fair for the purpose of raising money for the support of the aged and infirm members of the Church. The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 1st, 1866. S. J. M. 5120m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1866. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, clear of national and State taxes, at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. All persons who have not already done so are invited to present at this office their certificates of stock or receipts for the same, and to receive the dividends thereon. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Secretary. S. J. M. 5120m

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 180 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. The directors of the above company have neglected to pay the sum due assessed thereon (TWENTY PER CENT.) by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the charter of the Company, and are requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, June 3rd, at 12 M. H. M. HUNTSICKER, Treasurer. S. J. M. 5121m

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, clear of national and State taxes, at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. All persons who have not already done so are invited to present at this office their certificates of stock or receipts for the same, and to receive the dividends thereon. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Secretary. S. J. M. 5121m

OIL STOCKS WANTED.—A PARTY having \$10,000 to dispose of will purchase giving true name and name of Company, DENNIS, Post Office Box No. 1818, Philadelphia. S. J. M. 5121m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Hairless, reasonable, instantaneous, and the only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, and of long duration. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALBANY, N. Y. Regenerating Extract of Wilder restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, No. 51 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. S. J. M. 5121m

JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FEMALE LECTURES, entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for our stamps, by sending Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 717 1/2 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. S. J. M. 5121m

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CATERER'S ALLEY, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has fitted up the only complete and comfortable dining-room in the city, and is prepared to make a medium Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDY, WINE, WHISKY, &c., &c. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. S. J. M. 5121m

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET. ARE OFFERING DAILY ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN HATS AND BONNETS, INCLUDING THE POPULAR JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS. 418 1/2m

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH STREET. Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats, Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, &c. (1314m)

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC. MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, FROM THE BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 611 1/2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

SPRING BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, HOLESAL AND RETAIL, AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING MATTRESSES. J. S. FULLER, No. 9, SEVENTH STREET. 414 1/2m

GREEN PEAS, GREEN CORN, FRESH PEACHES, FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES. 913 1/2m Cor. ELLIOTT and VINE Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 271 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, April 23, 1866. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, to the effect of receiving their Dividend in Money, on the 1st day of the month of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend on or before May 31st, shall be deemed to have waived their right to receive it in Cash, and will be thereupon directed to receive it in Cash only. (400 1/2m) S. B. DODD, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS. DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street. Have just opened a complete stock of SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS. 300 pieces plain and striped Jacquards, the newest styles 5 Shirts and Tucked Aprons, which were offered at low prices. 100 dozen Remonsted Handkerchiefs, at old prices. A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR-TIES, from 10 cents up to 60. GLOVES—GLOVES. A complete line of JUVENILE KID GLOVES, in which we invite attention, which we offer at low prices. GABRIELLE SKIRTS. The newest, most desirable and stylish skirts now worn. STUFFS SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plain, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for W. B. Ruffles and Laces, also various PRINCE EDWARD LAINEN LAWNS, finished styles for Dresses, and other Laces, including CUREY, VA. and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great variety. LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE. 628 HOPKINS' HOOPSKIRT 628. Wholesale and Retail